BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1961-62.

General Discussion (continued).

†Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—Mr. Speaker Sir, so far some of my colleagues have already replied. I will try to reply regarding industries and general administration.

ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಸಹ ಇವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ನುಡಿಗಳು ಅಹಿತವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಾರದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನವೂ ಈ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ್.—ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಡಾ. ನಾಗೂರ್ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ತೋರಿಸಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition said that no income was forthcoming and there was a very small income from the industries which are run by the Government. This is too sweeping a remark, Sir. There are some industries where we are not making profit. But there are a good many industries where we are earning good profits. I wish to just mention very briefly the industries wherein we are earning profits, and also industries wherein we are not earning profits.

The Central Industrial Workshop is an industry where we are losing. Then comes the Government Central Workhshop, Mercara. This is also a small industry where we are losing, but the loss is being reduced from last year. For the current year, we hope there will not be loss. Then comes the Government Electric Factory. Here we are earning profits.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—We would like to have details.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have got all the details. I am prepared to give them, if necessary, at the time of the discussion on demands.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಪ್ರಾಫಿಟ್ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಡಿಪ್ರೀಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಕಳೆದು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕಳೆದು, ಆದರ ಮೇಲಿನ ನಿಮ್ಮ profit ಹೇಳಿ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I fully appreciate the anxiety of Members to get all the information. I see Members are putting questions when Ministers are giving replies. I woud like to suggest that Members may put any number of questions after the reply is complete as otherwise there will be distraction and the attention of the Ministers as well as the House will be diverted.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am prepared to give all the details concerning all the industries at the time of discussion of the demands. If I am to give them now it will take more time. However, for information of members I shall give some details.

1. *Central Industrial Workshop*:—

		Rs.
Loss in	1958-59	77,570
,,	1959-60	77,573
,,	1960-61	2,40,000

2. *Government Central Workshop, Mercara*:—

		Rs.
Loss	1958-59	60,863
	1959-60	10,481

For the current year, there will not be any loss.

3. *Government Electric Factory*:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1958-59	7,01,927
	1959-60	3,84,803

For 1960-61, we have not yet got the final accounts, but we will definitely make profits.

4. *Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan*:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1958-59	1,23,742
	1959-60	1,05,778

5. *Government Porcelain Factory*:—

		Rs.
Loss	1958-59	7,13,589
	1959-60	2,06,242

The loss for 1960-61 has not yet been calculated, but it will be less than Rs. 2 lakhs.

6. *Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore*:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1958-59	1,27,611
	1959-60	4,46,376

We have no figres for 1960-61 as yet, but there will be profits.

7. *Government Soap Factory*.—

		Rs.
Profit :	1958-59	9,50,118
	1959-60	7,72,000
	1960-61	15,00,000

8. *Government Silk Weaving Factory*:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1958-59	79,170
	1959-60	83,955

We have no figures for 1960-61, but there will be profits. Then I come to Government industries. Here also, I shall roughly give the figures.

1. *Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathy*:—

		Rs.
Profits :	1958-59)	96.83 lakhs
	1959-60)	

2. *Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings*:—

		Rs.
Profits :	1958-59)	7.59 akhs
	1959-60)	

3. *Government Porcelain Factory*:—

Loss for the period 1946-47 to 1959-60: Rs. 28.84 lakhs.

4. *Government Electric Factory, Bangalore*:—

Net profit from 1946-47 to 1959-60, Rs. 34.85 lakhs. This net profit is after deducting depreciation and the interest to be paid to Government loan.

5. *Government Soap Factory*:—

Net profits from 1946-47 to 1959-60, Rs. 69.44 lakhs.

6. *Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore*:—

Net loss ... Rs. 0.15 lakhs.

7. *Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan*:—

Net profit Rs. 2.33 lakhs.

8. *Government Sandal Oil Factory*:—

Net profit Rs. 28. 37 lakhs.

9. *Government Silk Weaviny Factory*:—

Net profit Rs. 6.74 lakhs.

10. *Government Central Workshop, Mercara*:—

Total loss (from 1954-55 to 1959-60) Rs. 1.13 lakhs.

11. *Government Silk Filatures*:—As, has been explained several times we are not earning profits here, but we are having losses. However, we are getting our interest and also depreciation. This is the case in all industries, whether we earn profit or loss.

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Then I come to Government aided industries: —

1. *Mysore Sugar Company Ltd*:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	6.87 lakhs.
	1958-59	6.54 ,,

2. *Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathy*.—

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	5.29 lakhs
	1958-59	6.29 ,,

3. *Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bangalore*.—

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	12.35 lakhs
	1958-59	15.12 ,,

4. *Mysore Lac & Paint Works*:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	0·80 lakhs
	1958-59	0·84 ,,

5. *Mysore Lamp Works Ltd*:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	2.53 lakhs
	1958-59	2.68 ,,

6. *Mysore Industrial & Testing Laboratory*:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	1.23 lakhs
	1958-59	1.38 ,,

7. *Mysore Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd*.:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	1.28 lakhs
	1958-59	1.26 ,,

8. *Mysore Chrome & Tanning Co. Ltd*.:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1958-59	0.02 lakhs

9. *Mysore Coffee Curing Works Ltd*:—

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	0.·9 lakhs
	1958-59	1.38 ,,

10. *Mysore Tobacco Co. Ltd:—*

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	0.85 lakhs
	1958-59	0.81 ,,

11. *Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Co., Ltd:—*

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	0.69 lakhs
	1958-59	1.30 ,,

12. *Mysore Waterproof Works, Ltd.—*

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	0.28 lakhs
	1958-59	0.29 ,,

13. *Mysore Stoneware Pipes & Potteries, Ltd.—*

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	1.24 lakhs
	1958-59	1.51 ,,

14. *Mysore Kirloskars Ltd., Harihar.—*

		Rs.
Profit :	1957-58	2.54 lakhs
	1958-59	

15. *Hatti Gold Mines.—*

		Rs.
Loss :	1957-58	6.35 lakhs
	1958-59	3.69 ,,

It is to be developed now and so there will not be loss in future.

These are some of the figures which I wanted to bring to the notice of this House. The Hon'ble Member Sri Puttaramiah made a sweeping remark that we are not at all earning profits out of the various industries which are run by the Government of Mysore or aided by them. He has also suggested that the services of retired industries officers who were honest and also experienced should be used for some of the industries. This principle is not a new principle. It has been accepted by the Government of Mysore and in view of this principle, the Government of Mysore have made use of the services of retired persons who have got better experience. For example, the Mysore Lac and Paint Works is now manned by Sri B. M. Krishna who was working as Chairman of the Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya. Similary, the Mysore Coffee Curing Works and the Mysore Food Products, Ltd., are headed by the retired Director of Agriculture Sri K. H. Srinivasan. In certain cases where the work of the concerns demands closer attention, we have also given some of our best officers

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to act as Chairmen and not as Managing Directors. It is not the Policy of the Government to send officers as Managing Directors.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Puttaramiah strongly pleaded for reorganisation in the Industries Department. This Department has been recently reorganised and we have decided now to recruit officers as probationers and they are to be recruited through the Public Service Commission. In our State we have 19 districts in all and we have now created 17 officers for 17 posts of Assistant Director of Industries to work in the 19 Districts. And for the present just to start work we have taken eight officers from the Revenue Departme t and three officers from the Co-operative Department and six from the Department proper and the persons who have come from o her departments will be sent back as soon as the probationers are recruited through the Public Service Commission. The decision of the Government is to recruit graduates, whether they are B. A. or B. Sc. and the probationery period will be one year and during the period of one year they will be getting a stipend of Rs. 150. Engineers will be preferred for these probationery posts and pay scales will be from Rs. 250 to 600. This has been approved by the Government and we are sending it to the Public Service Commission for regular recruitment.

A reference was made by one of the Honourable Members that the revenue officers who have been condemned in another department have been brought as Assistant Directors. That is not correct. On what basis that statement was made, I myself do not know; but this is a temporary arrangement till we recruit probationers and they are properly trained; afterwards they will be sent back to their own departments.

Sri C. K. Rajiah Setty emphasised the need for starting lime-stone factories in the State. Deposits of lime-stone occur in the districts of Gulbarga, Bijapur, Belgaum, Chitradurga, North Kanara and Tumkur. If any private industrialist comes forward with a definite proposal for starting the industry, such facilities as are admissible would be granted to such industrialist. Government is always prepared to encourage private industrialists who come forward with definite schemes and if the scheme is going to be profitable, Government is prepared to help in all possible ways. All these industries will be in the private sector and only bigger industries will have to be taken by the Government and other industries will be given to private industrialists who come forward with good schemes.

One of the Honourable Members pleaded for the establishment of a fertiliser factory in the State. Perhaps all the Honourable Members know that the report of Dr. Kane has been received by this Government and this Government sent a recommendation to the Government of India accepting the recommendation of Dr. Kane and the fertiliser factory will have to be located at Mangalore which is supposed to be

the best place according to the opinion of Dr. Kane Committee and very recently we have pressed the Government of India to immediately agree to execute in the public sector and not in the private sector. I hope we will be in a position to get it in the public sector. The total investment on this factory is roughly Rs. 32 crores.

Honourable Member Sri Huchmasthy Gowda suggested that it is better to start a small implements factory in each division of our State. All of you know that the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan is already producing implements required by the agriculturists and there is a proposal to expand that implempents factory in the Third Five-Year Plan. So if it is necessary to have more implements, then only the question of starting some smaller factory somewhere in another area will have to be considered. Otherwise, if the Hassan Implements Factory is itself in a position to meet the needs of the State, I do not think it is neccessary to start any other factory in any other area.

Then one of the Honourable Members said that Mangalore port should be converted into an all-weather port ; similarly railway line between Mangalore and Hassan should be taken up. This question has been agitated in this House and we have passed a resoultion and our resoultion has been considered by the Government of India, the National Divelopment Council and also the Planning Commission We got the latest information from the Planning Commission day before yesteraday that in principle it has been accepted ; that is Mangalore port as an all-weather port and also a railway line betw en Hassan and Mangalore. There are one or two points regarding the conversion of Mangalore port as an all–weather port which have to be considered by the Expert Committee and those points will be exa nined I hope very soon, we will get both all-weather port and the railway line.

Similary, one of the Honourable Members suggested that encouragement should be given for starting industries in the private sector. That is the policy which has been accepted all along by the Government of Mysore. So, we always encourage private people to start private industries.

It was suggested that there is scope to increase production in the Porcelain factory, Sandal–wood Factory, Soap Factorv and the Iron Steel Works at Bhadravathi. This question has be n taken into consideration by the Government of Mysore and we have prepared now notes to be printed and also to be circulated to all the Members. They are :

Government Electric Factory : We have to expand it. Plan outlay for 1961–66 is Rs. 90 lakhs. Plan outlay for 1961–62 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

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Similary the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan : Plan outlay for 61–66 is Rs. 89 lakhs, Plan outlay for 61–62 is .50 lakhs. Physical target for 61–66 : Rs. 2400 tons of implements of the value of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum per single shift.

Similarly Ferro–silican plan expansion. Plan outlay for 61–66 : Rs. 95 lakhs. Plan outlay for 61–62 : Rs. 40 lakhs. Physical traget for 61–66 is Rs. 63,750 tons of ferro–silica. Similarly expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory at Bangalore. Sri C. K. Rajaiah Setty wanted to know the details about all these factories. He has specifically mentioned all these factories. I may say we have taken special care to expand the factories which are necessary to be expanded and we have made provision for the necessary amounts.

Smt. Susheelabhai Hirachand requested for a cotton mill in Bijapur Taluk. It has been decided by the Government of Mysore and the Government of India also has issued a license to start a spinning mill on a co–operative basis in Bijapur. The board of members is to be constituted and the necessary assistance from the Government of India is to be taken. The only difficulty is, the Government of India suggested some amendments in the rules and we have to amend the rules. After this is done and the Board is constituted the Government of Mysore will go ahead to start a co-operative spinning mill in Bijupur District.

Then, Hon'ble Member Arumugham posed a question and said that he is against posting I.A.S. officers to the technical places like the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce. Sir, the posts at the higher level are mere administrative than technical. It is the practice not only here but all over the country. Administrative posts are always held by the I.A.S. officers who have got knowledge of the department. Technicians are made to work the industry.

Sri Abdul Rasheed referred to the post of Assistant Directors to rural industries. Sir, there are no such posts. They are for rural industries, medium scale industries and for small scale industries. He referred to the posting of Revenue Officers which I have already replied. He also suggested that industries should not be concentrated in cities like Bangalore but they should be spread all over the State. Sir, that is the policy of the Government and we are trying to do it. For example, sugar factories are spread in different parts of the State. There is one at Sankeshwar, one at Pandavapura, at Mandya, Mudhol, Kampli, in Bellary District there are 2 or 3 factories. Sir, we are proposing to have five sugar factories—at Gauribidanur, another in Bidar, one in Mamalapur, one at Hiriyur. Sir, we have prepared a list of about 8 to 10 and we have fixed up the priority. Wherever

the farmers have come forward with a capital of 8 to 10 lakhs of rupees, we have decided to start one. So, all these have been decided to be started in the rural areas and they will not be concentrated.

Sir, it was suggested that some industries should be started in Kolar District. Sir, I have already replied to the question of Sri Arumugham that one Industrial Estate is to be located round about K.G.F. from 1st April. We have to allot some of the Industrial Estates and I have got in view Kolar We can have 12 or 16 or 24 units and these small-scale industries will give more employment to the people and the area would be more prosperous.

Sri Abdul Rasheed referred to the Sericulture Research Institute. The research work in the Sericulture Department is looked after by the Central Sericulture Board. This should be transferred on 1st April this year. The building is complete and Government of India have accepted all the people of that Research Institute.

Sri Revanna Siddappa suggested that sale in the industries department should be done by the Government direct and should not be entrusted to the agents. Sir sales organisation is quite costly and if we want to do it through the department, the cost would be more and the same Hon'ble Member would criticise us for this. So, it is better to entrust the sale to the agents so that the cost would be less; Also, they can do it in a better way because they know the areas where our goods are sold well and they will tour all the parts and carry on propaganda work; This is what is followed all over the Country.

Hon'ble Member Sri Suntankar said that many of the industries run by Government were working under loss. I have already explained where we are earning profits and where we are working under losses. Sir, he said that a Committee of experts should be constituted to whatch the working of these industrial concerns. There is a Board of Management of Industrial Concerns which reviews the working of the industries; Some of the Hon'ble Members of this House and the Upper House are also members of that Board. So, it is not necessary to appoint a committee of experts. Some of the officers in that Board are experts.

Sri T. Hanumiah complained that no industry was started for the benefit of Harijans. Sir, it would not be correct to start industries for the benefit of any darticular community. If an industry is started in any area all the people of that are wcuid be benefited. He stressed for the establishment of a leather factory. Government have given assistance to the leather industry through co-operatives and through Khadi and Village Industries Board to start small leateer industry in rural areas. Government of Mysore has given sufficient aid to the Mysore Chrome and Taming Company which was ruuning in lo.s. Now it is dosng very well. So, it is not ne·essary for us to start a new leather industry. If there are any persons who want any help for preparing goods from leather, Government is prepared to give them

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all possible help either through the Khadi and Village Industries Board or through Small Scale Industries Board.

Sri Siddanti said that without waiting for the Plan period a spinning mill may be started at Bijapur. I have already replied to that.

Sri U. M. Madappa said that stock verification in respect of Government Porcelain Factory was not done for the last ten years. It is not a fact. Stock verification is being conducted; Sir, the last annual varification of stocks for the year 1959–60 was conducted from 18th January 1960 to 11th April 1960. For the current year 1960–61 has also been taken up from 2nd March 1961.

Dr. Nagoor also said that a spinning mill may be started in Bijapur. I have replied to that already.

Srimathi Nagarathnamma said that due to mismanagement in the Porcelain Factory, it was running in loss and that it should be remedied or there was the possibility of losing the amount invested in this factory.

Sir, this issue is raised very often during question hour and on othe occasions also. I think it is better to keep the House informed about this factory.

Sir, in 1956–57, the loss was Rs. 6,95,644; in 1957–58, the loss was Rs. 20,03,249; in 1958–59 the loss was Rs. 7,13,519; in 1959–60, the loss was Rs. 2,06,242. So, Sir, the loss is being brought down this year and for the current year, there may be no loss. It can be seen that the losses are gradually reduced. In order to improve this Factory, Government have taken a decision to have a Committee which will be looking after the technical management and this will consist of three persons of which the Director of Industries, Government of Mysore, will act as Chairman and the Joint Director will be one of the Members and technical expert representing N. G. K. will be one of the Members of this committee and these three people will look into the technical matters and will set right the working of the factory without about 3 to 4 months. Therefore, it would be seen that the suggestion made by some of the Hon'ble Members that some expert committee should be appointed, is being decided upon by the Government and this committee will start work within a week or two.

I would like to explain that the accounting system followed in industrial concerns owned or managed by Government is quite different from the system followed by purely private concerns. The system we follow is the one suggested by the Accountant General. Many Hon'ble Members may know that this system is peculiar to the Government of Mysore. I would like to clarify the matter further. If we take the

investment for the year 1959-60 regarding the porcelain factory, it is shown as 1, 62, 22, 687. Out of this, Rs. 92 lakhs forms the fixed asset and Rs. 70 lakhs includes capital, use of stocks and spares for supply of materials on consignment etc. All these things are added together. If we look in to the fixed amount, then the profit or loss would be different but if we look to the total amount of Rs. 1,62,22,687, the profit will be different. According to this method, it would be very difficult to show the dividends. In private companies, if I purchase 10 seers of something at a rate of Rs. 10 a seer, the total is taken as Rs. 100. The dividends includes interest. Interest is not calculated and deducted. Then dividend is declared. That is the difference between industries run by Government of Mysore and industries run by private people.

I will now give the real picture. From the year 1932-33 to 1959-60, according to the procedure which I stated, the total capital invested in the porcelain factory would be I crore 62 lakhs and odd. From 1932-33 to 1959-60 the total amount shown as depreciation deposit is Rs. 37, 43.401. Similarly, interest on capital paid from the year 1932-33 to 1959-60 is Rs. 25,63,028. Thus profit from 1932-33 to 1959-60 is Rs. 10,98,988. The total loss from 1932-33 to 1959-60 is Rs. 39,90,566. If we look to the total amount of depreciation which has been deposited and the interest which we have paid and the profit the factory is earning, you will realise what our losses are. I have now given you the figures and it is for the members to calculate on it.

There is another point which requires a little bit of clarification, particularly to my friend who comes from the Kolar Gold mining area: whether the mine is to be run on behalf of a Corporation or whether it is to be handed over to the Government of India for running it. I will explain the position very briefly. The international rate of gold per ounce and per tola is the official price is Rs.166.57 per ounce; the official price per tola is Rs. 62. 50. Then the market rate per ounce is Rs. 332. 92 and the market rate per tola is Rs. 124. 08. The Members will realise the difference between the official price and the market price. If we are not allowed to sell at the market price in the market, it is difficult for us to run the mine at all. It has been possible for us to run the mines because the Government of India is coming to our assistance by paying the difference between the official and the market price. All of you know that we are a member of the International Monetary Fund Committee and because of this we cannot do anything against the decision or the wishes of the Fund Committee. That is a known fact. The point for consideration for us whether it would be good for us to form a corporation and run it ourselves, In that case, we should also expect that the Government of India will continue to give us assistance as it has done there. If however they are in no mood to give us that much of assistance, what will be the position of the Corporation which we are going to form? This is a point which has to be considered very seriously by this House. If the Government of India does not come to our aid, we have to calculate the cost of production of gold and the

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actual money which we get back. Roughly about 17 to 19 thousand workers are employed in the K. G. F. The case of the Mysore Government is that these employees should be kept there on work if the Government of India ultimately wish to run the mines themselves or form the mine into a corporation, whatever be the profit or loss. We will have to keep our workers in tact. In addition we are getting something which should also be looked into. We get a royalty from the mines and we should continue to get it whether it is run departmentally or by a corporation or by the Government of India. The royalty on 1, 53, 442 ounces of gold produced in 1959-60 was Rs. 25. 5 lakhs at 5 per cent and if is worked at 6¼ per cent, it will come to 31. 88 lakhs. This is the royalty which we are entitled to get whether we run it departmentally or on behalf of a corporation or the Government of India is going to run. The subsidy paid to us is Rs. 166. 25 per ounce or Rs. 61.58 per tola. If we do not get assistance, we cannot run the mine prcfitably. This is the position which I want to clarify. I hope the Members are in a better position to understand the issues involved, whether it should be run as a corporation or whether we should hand it over to the Government of India.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Therefore, you have not yet taken any decision in this matter.

Sri B.D. JATTI.—This matter is being considered both by the Government of India and the Government of Mysore. We have said that if the Government of India is agreeable to give us the same assitance as hitherto and if they agree to retain the employees, we have no objection for the mines being run departmentally or through a corporation. If they do not agree, then we will have to close the mines or hand it over to them and we should continue to get the royalty and the workers ought to be there.

Hon'ble Sri V. S. Patil made some points. He is not there to-day. On that day he was geting into many details. Hon'ble Mr. Patasker was there. Perhaps Sri Patil wanted to impress upon him by going into too many details. I may assure Sri Patil that Sri Pataskar is a very big man and he cannot be influenced by such things, simply because he was here.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I rise to a point of order. Is the Chief Minister entitled to refer to a person who was in the gallery.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I do not think it is incorrect.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That would be an extraordinary ruling, Sir. There is a ruling by almost all the Houses in India that no reference should be made by members to any person who is not in the House as a member.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I am not making any reference to any Member in the Gallery. Just I wanted to make a reference to the Hon'ble Member Sri V. S. Patil's speech. If that is the impression created, I request the Hon'ble Members to remove that impression. I have nothing to say for or against the person in the gallery.

Sri N. O. SAMAJI : (Marathi)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—He mentions that I should not refer to Mr. V. S. Patil's speech and make a reference to the Member in the Gallery. There is no point of order. I am not saying anything for or against the Member who was in the gallery. That impression is not correct Sir.

Sir, he made a reference to the minorities who required safeguards in the areas that were integrated. But that is not the case. His main point of attack was, there is one Government Order saying that Government Servants below the age of 45 had to pass a test in kannada. His objection was, because the test is kept for all Government servants whose age was below 45, he feels that it is a great injustice to the other people who are speaking other languages which are minority languages. Sir, while recruitment is made, it is not a condition precedent that they should know kannada. But when they enter into service, they will be recruited by the P.S.C. and before they reach the age of 45 it is expected that they should know the language which is spoken by the majority of the people amongst whom he works.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—That we agree Sir.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is not only here Sir, but it is so in other places here. But no disability attaches to any one at the time of entry into service and sufficient time is always given to him for passing this examination after entry into service.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—But if there is any such rule, will you see that it is removed ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Yes. If at the time of recruitment, it is a condition precedent that he must know the language, we will not force it on them. Even if that rule is there, we will keep it there and we will allow him to have the interview. After entering into service, he is expected to learn kannada.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Very good Sir. We agree.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, it may also be mentioned that the Commissioner for Linguistic minorities is also satisfied that a condition that those whose language is not kannada should pass a test in kannada after entry into service, cannot be considered to be a hardship for minorities. That is the opinion of the Commissioner of Linguistic, minorities and nobody could complain about it.

(Sri B. D. JATTI)

As regards the demand for including certain areas in Maharashtra State, it is being considered by the Four-Man Committee. He wanted to suggest certain things. My reply is only this Sir: Regarding areas which are to be included in this State or that State, it is not for anybody to decide. This question has been considered by the Fazl Ali Commission and by the Dhar Commission. Reports were submitted to the Government of India and Bills were prepared and they were discussed in the Parliament and a decision has been taken and the Act is there. According to this Act, we cannot claim any area to be included in this State or that State. But in order to have good neighbourly feelings, we have agreed to have negotiations in regard to some areas and this is a matter left to the Two States concerned. In this particular matter of the Border issue, the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of Mysore,—both Governments have agreed upon a four-man Committee and these four people who are working on the Committee, they should study the cases prepared by both the Governments and they will have to express their opinion for or against, giving their reasons and they have to submit their report to the two Governments and the two Governments have to study the report. Therefore, this four-man Committee should in the first instance study the whole thing and submit their report and when decisions will have to be taken, it will have to be informed to the House and we will inform Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise for lunch and meet at 3-30 P.M.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock

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[Mr. Chairman (Sri MAHOMED ALI, B.A., LL.B.), in the Chair.]

MEMBER'S REPRESENTATION

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.— Sir, I want to make a request to you. To-morrow being Good Friday, may I request you—

Sri U. M. MADAPPA,—On a point of order. Just now, you gave a ruling that whatever representations members have to make, they must take prior permission from the Chair to make them before the House. How can he raise this point now ? Is it because he is a Member of the ruling party that he is being allowed ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Hon'ble Member Sri Pinto can meet me in my chambers.